

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Ilmu Kedokteran Forensik merupakan salah satu disiplin ilmu yang menerapkan ilmu kedokteran klinis sebagai upaya penegakan hukum. Sampai saat ini masih belum ada penelitian yang menggambarkan jumlah kasus otopsi yang dilakukan pemeriksaan patologi anatomi dan bagaimana gambaran pemeriksaan tersebut.

Tujuan: Mengetahui jumlah kasus otopsi yang dilakukan pemeriksaan patologi anatomi di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik RSUP Dr. Sardjito, mengetahui gambaran patologi anatomi, dan mengetahui karakteristik kasus otopsi yang dilakukan pemeriksaan patologi anatomi.

Metode: Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *cross-sectional*.

Hasil: Pemeriksaan patologi anatomi yang dilakukan dari tahun 2009-2014 berjumlah 113 kasus dengan persebaran jenis kelamin pria (62%) dan wanita (38%) dengan rentang umur dilakukan otopsi terbanyak pada usia 21-40 (38%), usia 41-60 (30%), usia 0-20 (19%), dan usia > 60 (12%). Kulit merupakan organ terbanyak yang memiliki sel radang dan ekstrasvasasi. Kasus yang dilakukan pemeriksaan patologi anatomi adalah kasus kriminal sebanyak 94 kasus (83%) dan kasus lain 19 kasus (17%).

Kesimpulan: Pemeriksaan patologi anatomi paling banyak dilakukan pada kasus kriminal dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki dengan rentang usia 21-40 tahun. Pada data hasil pemeriksaan patologi anatomi menunjukkan bahwa kulit merupakan organ yang paling banyak memiliki sel radang dan ekstrasvasasi.

Kata Kunci: Ilmu kedokteran forensik, patologi anatomi, penegakan hukum, otopsi

ABSTRACT

Background: Forensic Medicine is one of the science disciplines that implement clinical medicine as an effort of law enforcement. Until this time, there are still no research which describe the sum of otopsy cases that were done with anatomical pathology examination and how the description of the examination were conducted.

Objective: To understand the sum of otopsy cases which were done with anatomical pathology examination in Dr. Sardjito Central General Hospital's Forensic Medicine Installation; To understand the description of anatomical pathology examination results, and to understand the characteristic of otopsy cases which was done with anatomical pathology examination.

Method: This research was an observational descriptive research using cross-sectional study design.

Result: The anatomical pathology examination that was done from 2009 to 2014 consisted of 113 cases, with the distribution of sex divided to male (62%) and female (38%). The age span of the otopsy cases mostly were in 21-40 years old (38%), and then 41-60 years old (30%), 0-20 years old (19%), and >60 years old (12%). Skin was the organ that had most inflammed cells and extravasation. Cases that were examined with anatomical pathology examination consisted of 94 criminal cases (83%) and 19 other cases (17%).

Conclusion: The anatomical pathology examination was mostly done in male, 21-40 years old span, criminal cases. Anatomical pathology examination result data showed that skin was the organ had the most inflammed cells and extravasation.

Keyword(s): Forensic medicine, anatomical pathology, law enforcement, autopsy